

AN AWFUL STORY.

[Continued from First Page.]

nity for the time being, but if he has nothing with which to pay the tax or bribe the tax-gatherer, with what is known as "tobacco money," he is treated off to prison. Confined there, his wife, or other relatives, must feed him, for the government will not, though he starve. Not infrequently the children must go hungry to save the father from starving in prison. If the wife or other relatives cannot raise the amount of the tax, then the officials enter the house and carry away everything portable even to the bedding and kitchen utensils, and sell them at auction for whatever they will bring.

In the city of Zaytoon, in the province of Cilicia, the taxes were so inordinate that the inhabitants offered to surrender upon it, to the government in payment of the impost. As a matter of fact, the taxes amounted to five times the value of the property and the government refused to accept it. As the inhabitants could not endure it they tried to rebel, and the government sent six regiments of soldiers there. The people, driven to desperation, defended themselves as best they could, being without firearms, and many were killed before the so-called rebellion was put down.

Babiz, a young man of exceptional ability and of great popularity with his countrymen, got together a band of twenty-eight friends, armed themselves as best they could with flint-lock muskets and other antiquated weapons, and fled to the mountains which surround Zaytoon, and, with a view to bringing the desperation of the situation to the knowledge of the government at Constantinople, issued from their retreat from time to time and attacked a Turkish outpost.

SAMPLE CASE OF TREACHERY.

Finding that Babiz was not a man to be trifled with, the government sent him a special pardon for past offenses and made him commander of the mountain guard for the protection of caravans, in which he did most efficient service. But the Turkish government was not done with him. He was invited to the wedding of the son of a retired Pasha, in the city of Marash, in accordance with the custom of the country, gave presents to the servants of the groom. The presents were quite lavish, and the groom, professing jealousy, hired a low character, who entered the banquet hall during the marriage feast and assassinated the young Armenian commander while sitting at the banquet table. The groom was not punished, the court adjudging that he was insane, therefore not responsible. And so Turkey was rid of a dangerous leader of rebellion.

Moosa Bey is a name more or less familiar in America. He was for eight years governor of Upper Armenia. During that time his cruelties were unparelleled. He destroyed and burned towns and villages within his governorship; burned ripe crops in the field, and killed off any of his subjects' wives and daughters whose beauty struck his fancy. Finally some of the best citizens, unable to endure his cruelties any longer, drew up and signed a petition for his recall, to be forwarded to the patriarch in Constantinople, with the request that he lay it before the government. Moosa Bey learned of the movement, intercepted the petition, called the signers before him and asked each in turn: "Are these the fingers which signed the petition?" When answered in the affirmative he caused their fingers to be cut off, and then made them stand on loose powder, which was exploded beneath them.

This sort of thing went on year after year, and the outside world never heard of the name of Moosa Bey, till one day he interfered with an American missionary.

THE UNITED STATES INTERFERED.

Complaint was at once made to the United States government which, in turn, demanded that Moosa Bey be punished. Turkey, not caring to incur the ill-will of the United States, sent for Moosa Bey. He came to Constantinople in state and was given a palace with a retinue of servants.

Then word was sent to the local government in Upper Armenia to ask all who had complaints against the late governor to come to Constantinople.

Twenty-six prominent Armenians expressed their desire to go, for the purpose of testifying against the deposed governor. They were taken to Constantinople in chains and east into prison, where twenty-three of them died of torture. The other three were set at liberty and were only too glad to be allowed to return to their homes without giving testimony against Moosa Bey. As there was no evidence against him when his case was called for trial, he was exonerated and sent back to the same province to continue his cruelties. Before going, however, in order to disown the complaint of the missionaries, he went to the bible house in Constantinople and bought a bible, whereupon word was sent to the United States that Moosa Bey had repented of his cruelties. Moosa Bey had learned the only lesson necessary for him in his position: not to offend the American missionaries and thereafter he abused the poor Armenians to his heart's content, and the outside world was none the wiser.

If the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions would devote half of the amount of money which it spends in converting Armenians from Christianity to Congregationalism, to the work of keeping the world informed of the cruelties which they endure at the hands of the Turkish government, the Christian world would rise up and demand that the outrages should cease.

In all that I have said I have touched upon things not of the past but of the present; of the closing days of the nineteenth century, and of most of the instances of cruelty and outrage I have personal knowledge.

A method of torturing Armenians in prison is to put live coals in the palms of their hands and burn around the eyes with hot irons.

Language is not strong enough to describe the horrors which the Armenians suffer. They must be seen to be realized.

I do not ask the people to take my word alone for it. Occasionally something of the barbarities practiced on the Armenian people finds its way into the daily and religious press of this country.

AWFUL DISCOVERY.

The following is from the New York Press:

"Private advices from Constantinople give the Press information of a tragic discovery. The harbor of that city has no wharves. Vessels, after discharging their cargoes at the custom house, anchor in the harbor and receive their return cargoes. September 30th last, a Russian merchantman anchored off Scraglio Point, and, having received her cargo, raised her anchor to sail for home. The anchor seemed to be caught in something heavy. After long efforts it was raised. It brought up with it fifteen large haircloth sacks, such as are used by Turkish merchants in packing goods for shipment. At first the Russian captain thought he had discovered a smuggling scheme. Upon investigation he discovered that the sacks were filled with human bodies, each sack containing from fifteen to twenty. Further investigation disclosed that they were the bodies of Armenian political prisoners. Foreign ambassadors to Turkey had recently complained that the prisons were overcrowded with Armenian prisoners, and the government decided to remove the cause of complaint. Accordingly about 300 prisoners were taken on board of a Turkish man-of-war ostensibly for transportation to Africa. In the night, however, the poor fellows were murdered, their bodies placed in sacks, which were tied one to the other and thrown into the harbor. This is in keeping with the grand vizier's declaration a short time ago that he would settle the Armenian question by annihilating the Armenians as a race."

The following, a dispatch from Constantinople, is from the Washington Star:

WOMANHOOD OUTRAGED.

"An earnest appeal has been presented to the Armenian patriarch to use his influence in behalf of the Christian women and girls of Armenia, who are being carried off in large numbers by Kurds. It appears that women are scarce among the wild tribesmen, who, when they want wives, swoop down on some Armenian neighborhood and bear away all the good looking young women they can find. In several instances, the Kurds have broken in on wedding parties and carried the brides off from the feast or church. It is believed that the Kurd tribesmen nearly all have wives, judging from the number stolen, although it is intimated that they dispose of the surplus at a fair market price for Turkish harems. The Turkish authorities are accused of encouraging the Kurds in their lawlessness, and instead of trying to catch and punish the raiders, they arrest and imprison the Armenians who resist them. One Armenian father at Sivas, blessed with four daughters, went to the Vally to ask for protection, as he feared a visit from the Kurds, and was seized and kept in prison for a week. When he was released his daughters were gone."

The following Constantinople dispatch is clipped from the New York Tribune:

"Moslem mobs have possession of Cæsarea. They have established a rule of terror over the Armenians, have robbed hundreds and have killed many. During service in three Armenian churches, the mobs burst in the doors, stripped the women of their jewelry and beat and cut the men. After the Armenians fled, the Moslems sacked the churches. They afterward went through the streets, attacking all the Armenians they met, bursting in private houses and sacking shops. All places of business are closed and trade is utterly stagnant. Violence and theft continue day and night. Christians' caravans are being robbed and the merchants murdered. The prisons are crowded with Armenian prisoners. Most of the conspicuous Armenians of Cæsarea have been imprisoned. A few escaped by paying high ransom."

Ever since the Turkish government ruled over them, the Armenians have not had freedom of thought, pen or press. They are deterred in every step that they would take forward in the advancement of their nation in civilization.

It is not well understood that under the name of "political offenders," many Armenians are called upon to suffer martyrdom, as in the days of religious persecution in Europe, whereas, by the renunciation of Christianity and the adoption of Mohammedanism, they could escape, even when condemned to capital punishment, and, at the same, be socially exalted.

If an Armenian resents a wrong he is called "editious," if he expresses his own ideas of progress he is a "nihilist;" if he comes to America for a higher education and investigation, he is pronounced an "insurrectionist." This is the cry of his religious enemies. It is the opposite of his real sentiments.

If the situation and the condition of the Armenian people under the Turkish government were fully understood by the President, I have no doubt but that he would modify his message.

Public sentiment in this country forced the British house of commons to pass the bill granting home rule to Ireland, and public sentiment in this country can force the sublime Porte to cease persecuting, to deal justly with, and to grant religious liberty to the Armenians.

To that enlightened public sentiment I appeal on behalf of my oppressed and almost despairing countrymen. To you they hold out their hands. They cannot leave Armenia if they would; they have not the means; and the Turkish government values them too much in a financial way to let them off easily. Moreover, they have lived in one spot for many centuries, and they have their mother country. To Americans, who love and are justly proud of their country, they appeal for sympathy.

HAMPATZOOM D. GARABEDYAN. Also endorsed by fifty other prominent Armenians residing in this country.

GERMAN GLASS MEN

Arrange to Rush Goods Into America When the Wilson Bill Passes.

MARSHALL, Feb. 11.—Reed & Co., manufacturers of green glass, are advised that agents of the German bottle manufacturers are now taking contracts in Milwaukee for beer bottles contingent upon the passage of the Wilson bill, reducing the tariff on this ware from 1 cent a pound to 35 per cent ad valorem.

The price quoted on the German bottles—tariff, ocean and railroad freight paid—is \$3.40 per gross for quarts and \$2.90 for pints. The net cost for bottles manufactured in Marshall is \$4.11 for quarts and \$3.65 for pints.

The Spring Medicine.

"All run down" from the weakening effects of warm weather, you need a good tonic and blood purifier like Hood's Sarsaparilla. Do not put off taking it. Numerous little ailments, if neglected, will soon break up the system. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla now, to expel disease and give you strength and appetite.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic and liver medicine. Harmless, reliable, sure.

A Kansas Man's Experience.

Mr. Albert Favorite, of Arkansas City, Kan., wishes to give our readers the benefit of his experience with colds. He says: "I contracted a cold early last spring that settled on my lungs, and had hardly recovered from it when I caught another that hung on all summer and left me with a hacking cough which I thought I never would get rid of. I had used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy some fourteen years ago with much success, and concluded to try it again. When I had got through with one bottle my cough had left me, and I have not suffered with a cough or cold since. I have recommended it to others, and all speak well of it."

**Children Cry for
Pitcher's Castoria.**

COXLEY'S GREAT SCHEME.

His Plan of Organization of the Procession to March to Washington.

MARSHALL, Feb. 10.—J. S. Coxley has issued a manifesto giving his plan of organization, as proof that he proposes to perform just what he preaches.

His plan is for a procession to Washington May 1, 1894—International Labor day—to protest in the name of a bankrupted people against any further robbery by interest upon paper (bonds) based upon the public credit, when the same credit could be used to issue other pieces of paper (notes) without interest of profit to national (so-called) banks. As order is God's own law, it is also necessary to have intelligent action by his people; so the proposed procession will be composed of groups of men (citizens) numbering five in each, one of whom must be selected to act as marshal; group marshals, to be numbered in the order of date of group formation.

Groups may be federated into companies or communes of not less than thirty men, nor more than 107. Communes may be federated into regiments or communities of not less than 215 nor more than 1,035. Communities may federate in cantons (divisions) of two or more. All communes, cantons and communities must select five marshals, to be numbered as first, second and so on, the same as the group marshals be designated—thus, first group marshal first commune marshal, first canton marshal, first community marshal.

Badges of designation will be furnished free by Mr. Coxley bearing appropriate designs made by himself upon sending certificate of organization or where any group or organization joins the procession. All labor unions, Farmers' Alliances or other organizations desiring to join, may do so without reorganizing as above, and will be given right of line. It will be well for all companies or organizations to procure a wagon, if possible, to carry camp utensils and commissary supplies for each, though several wagons will be taken from Marshall for the purpose.

Yellow Faces are not Pretty.

SUN less so are the symptoms of the complaint that makes faces yellow—liver trouble. It is indicated by pains in the right side and through the right shoulder blade, by nausea, vertigo, sick headache, sour breath and tarred tongue. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters remove it completely, as well as constipation and dyspepsia. It cures liver, stomach, rheumatism and kidney complaint with this sterling remedy.

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Sold by Alex. T. Young, John Klari, Wheeling, and Bowie & Co., Bridgeport, Ohio.

A New Cure for Rheumatism.

Joseph V. Dory, of Warsaw, Ill., was troubled with rheumatism and tried a number of different remedies, but says none of them seemed to do him any good; but finally he got hold of one that speedily cured him. He was much pleased with it, and felt sure that others similarly afflicted would like to know what the remedy was that cured him. He states for the benefit of the public that it is called Chamberlain's Pain Balm. For sale by Chas. R. Goetze, Will W. Irwin, Chas. F. Schnepf, Chas. Menckemeller, Wm. E. Williams, S. L. Brice, A. E. Scheele, Will Menckemeller, John Coleman, Richards & McElroy, W. H. Hague, Wheeling; Bowie & Co., Bridgeport, and B. F. Peabody & Son, Denwood.



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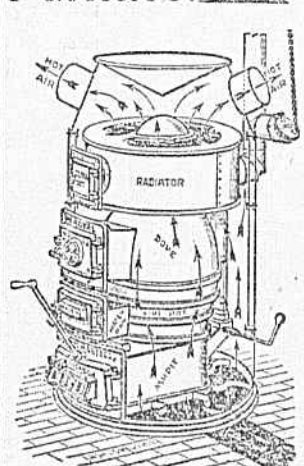
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